

Hurrah for Our Mountains!

The mountain end of Kentucky claims to be the best part of the State. And so of the mountain ends of Tennessee, the Virginias, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama.

Who of us would trade homes with anybody?

And right now we are especially proud and happy. We have furnished the best fighting men for the army and navy. We are doing our full share (money is not the great thing in the mountains!) in war loans and war savings. And we are getting our younger children to school better than ever before.

And hard work is bringing us good crops. We are happy, and going to be happy. Hurrah for the mountains!

Woman Suffrage Tactics

The managers of the campaign for woman suffrage are as sharp and unscrupulous as any "Tammany Gang."

Years ago they organized a boycott on all temperance speakers who were not suffragists, and so used temperance as a cloak for suffrage.

And then they "bulldozed" all the leading newspapers and preachers into silence except a very few like the New York Times and Lyman Abbott.

And now by threatening to hinder our war work they have actually forced Woodrow Wilson to back down!

Wilson has always said that if woman suffrage comes it must come by the action of the separate states, one at a time. This is the only fair and democratic way—the states that want suffrage must not force it on to states that do not want it. He said this only a few months ago.

But now, in order to win the war, and not be hindered by the rich, powerful and unscrupulous suffrage machine, he backs down and withdraws his long opposition to a suffrage amendment to the U. S. constitution.

Every anarchist is a suffragist!

Mr. Wertenberger Enlists for Y. M. C. A. Work in France

Altho it has been known for some time that Mr. Wertenberger had been accepted for work in France, the time of his departure has been uncertain until recently. When it



C. H. Wertenberger became known, however, that he would leave Berea this week, his friends entered into a conspiracy to surprise him, and to express in some small measure their friendship and appreciation of his faithful work during four years of residence in Berea as Managing Editor of THE CITIZEN. To this end, the neighbors and friends, to the number

of over fifty, assembled at the home of E. L. Roberts on Friday evening, whither the Wertenberger family had been "decoyed" by a kindly invitation to supper. After a pleasant hour of social intercourse, the gathering was called to order by Dr. Cowley, who, in a few appropriate words, conveyed to Mr. Wertenberger the cordial good wishes of all. As a tangible token of friendship, a wrist watch was presented to him to be a constant reminder of his many Berea friends, who will follow his career in France with keen interest and earnest solicitation for his safe return. The taken very much by surprise, Mr. Wertenberger was able to voice his thanks for this unexpected evidence of friendship and promised to do his "bit" when "over there."

While regretting to lose Mr. Wertenberger as a fellow-citizen and efficient worker, we feel a justifiable pride in having him go as a further contribution to Berea's already large quota of soldiers and workers in other branches of the National service on the firing line in France.

Mr. Wertenberger and family left today for their former home in Wayne County, Ohio, where they will visit relatives for a few weeks. Mr. Wertenberger will report at headquarters in New York, July 29, and will sail soon after for France.

DR. GUNSAULUS IN BERE

A lecture of more than usual interest was given on Monday night, in the Upper Chapel, by Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago. He came from Richmond, where he spoke in the Redpath Chautauqua course, because of his interest in Berea. In a graphic, masterful manner, he discussed, by contrast, the American

and German social and political ideas, as the product of opposing systems of education. The American civilization magnifies the individual and the German kultur emphasizes its state. American education draws out the powers of the individual, while German education pours into the individual, information suited to the purpose of the state.

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We hope you are enjoying THE CITIZEN. Many have told us that it is the best weekly in the State, and we are inclined to believe them. We hope your neighbors are

IN OUR OWN STATE

Indications now point strongly to the selection of Stoughton, Hardin County, instead of West Point, for the cantonment for 53,000 troops.

Second Lieutenant John Cornelius, aviator, killed while flying near Paris, France, was a Kentuckian and once lived at Bowling Green. His machine caught fire.

The assessed valuation of property in Kentucky for 1918, as reported to the State Tax Commission, is \$1,403,047,900, as against \$911,279,258, for 1917.

The Union County Fair Association, after due consideration of war conditions, has decided to call off the fair for 1918, which was to take place next month.

A "Red Cross mule" was sold at auction in the Chautauqua tent in Danville last week for the handsome sum of \$1,500. I. M. Dunn was the auctioneer.

Names of seventy-two additional American soldiers held in prison camps in Germany were announced last night by the War Department. One Kentuckian is in the list.

The case of J. H. Glenard, well-known club man of Winchester, arrested for vagrancy, was dismissed, his physicians testifying he was unable to work.

The local board at Uniontown has received a call for fifty colored men to be sent to camp, July 19. As there are but thirty-six remaining in class I, the county will not be able to send its full quota.

United States Daughters of 1812 unveiled a bronze marker yesterday at the tomb of Zachary Taylor during ceremonies commemorating the sixty-eighth anniversary of the death of one of America's greatest heroes.

The University of Kentucky will, Monday, start a state campaign asking farmers to raise more wheat this year as a patriotic move. Red, white and blue signs will be the indication for every farmer who signs the pledge.

Circuit Judge John S. Rhea would not impanel either grand or petit juries upon the convening of court at Elkton, July 8, on account of the extremely busy season the farmers are having and therefore nothing will be done other than the disposal of cases on the equity docket.

Sentences of from ten to fifteen years were meted out to five conscientious objectors at Camp Zachary Taylor. One conscientious objector, a negro, escaped the penalty recommended on a technicality. In all probability, a training school for army nurses will be established at the camp at an early date.

Sheriff John Stambaugh, of Johnson County, passed thru Ashland, recently, en route to Camp Taylor with William Henkle, twenty-four years old, of Marion County, who was shot and severely wounded while resisting arrest, it is alleged, on a charge of desertion from the United States Army.

Lieutenant Cal Richardson, who has been with the American forces in France for the past ten months, was wounded by a mustard gas attack, May 26, according to a letter received by his father. He was burned about the eyes and was blind for four days, suffering great agony. His home is in Uniontown.

While cutting his meadow on July 8th, Mr. Joseph Crowder, near Atoka, suffered the loss of a good mare in an unusual manner. The machine struck a small stump and stopped suddenly. The mule went forward and pulled the mare back into the blades. One of her feet was completely cut off and she had to be killed.

News has been received by Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Roberts, of Danville, that their youngest son, Otto, has arrived safely "over there." Corporal Roberts volunteered last June at the age of eighteen to do his bit for his country. Private J. Milton Roberts, Company C, 17th Machine Battalion, is now stationed at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., and expects to sail soon for France.

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VICTORY IN THREE MONTHS, ASSERTS A. BONAR LAW

British Statesman Says German Drive Will Fail; Then Kaiser Loses.

LLOYD GEORGE LAUDS YANKS

English Premier in Speech to American Troops in France Says Huns Can Have Peace Any Day They Bow to American President.

London, July 8.—"The coming blow will not be less dangerous because of the time employed in preparing for it, but it is comforting to know that the men responsible for the command of the allied armies are confident of the result," Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, declared at a dinner to the delegates of the parliamentary commercial conference.

"It is impossible to foresee the future," he said, "but I believe that the fateful hour of this war is upon us and if in another three months our enemies have won no strategic object, then their campaign will have failed and it will, I hope, be a decisive failure."

"The Germans possessed the most perfect military machine that ever existed but the chancellor said he believed that when the history of the war was written it would be seen that Germany had made greater military mistakes than any other power. He instanced the submarine warfare which had brought the United States into the war. He doubted whether Germany would get as much out of Russia as she expected," he said.

The chancellor spoke gratefully of American help and alluded to the wonderful organization in sending American troops across the Atlantic. The Germans, he said, could now weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their submarine campaign through them.

Can Have Wilson Peace Now. With the American Army on the British Front, July 8.—Until Germany accepts the conditions laid down by President Wilson she cannot have peace, and she can have peace tomorrow if she accepts them. David Lloyd George, the British premier, gave this message to the American troops training on the British front after he had seen them at review.

The arrival in France of 1,000,000 American soldiers had made the German emperor realize that his defeat was certain. The emperor, the premier said, had had many illusions regarding the war. One of these was that the new American troops would not be capable of meeting those of Germany, trained to the minute.

Premier Lloyd George reiterated forcefully that the allies do not covet a single yard of German soil and do not desire to dispossess Germany of her rightful inheritance or the German people of their legitimate rights.

Glad Yankees Are Allies. The British prime minister stood in an automobile in the center of the sun-bronzed Americans who have recently landed in France. Beside him were Viscount Milner, the British secretary of state for war, and William Morris Hughes, the Australian premier. Mr. Lloyd George said in part:

"General: I desire to congratulate you on being in command of such a fine body of men. When I see them I am glad they are on our side, not on the other. We are anxious that many more thousands come across the ocean. The fact that you are here at all is a source of great joy to all of us."

"At the same time it is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. He was assured by his advisers that America was so pacific there was no danger of her getting in. Of course a mistake was committed. He has gone from folly to folly. His next illusion was that even if you declared war you could not get here. His advisers said that all the ships would be sunk and there would be no means remaining to bring you across the sea."

"But you are here, not a part of a force of a few thousands, but a part of a force of hundreds of thousands, to fight for justice and the freedom of the world."

Chateau Thierry a Jolt. "Chateau Thierry opened the Kaiser's eyes to another mistake. Yesterday in Paris I saw your comrades who fought at Chateau Thierry carrying their flag. And they carried it high, proud of the fact they had not lowered it on the battlefields of Europe. The French generals I have talked to have expressed delight with the fighting qualities of Americans. So the Kaiser's advisers and the Kaiser realize they have made another mistake."

"We are grateful that you are not fighting only for America, not only for France, which has suffered more than any nation in the world has ever suffered; you are fighting for the liberties of the world. In your faces alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win and we are confident."

EARL OF STANHOPE



The Earl of Stanhope, who has been with the English forces at the front, is the man who made the statement before the house of lords, in substance: "The French hold their trenches by their wonderful 75-mm. gunfire. The French system is expensive in ammunition; ours is expensive in lives." Never before has the truth been told so tersely.

President Wilson Thursday made it clear what we are fighting for. If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voiced by the president they can have peace with America, peace with France, peace with Great Britain, tomorrow.

"But he has given no indication of an intention to do so. Because he will not do so is the very reason we all are fighting."

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive the German people of their legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by President Wilson."

MAJOR MITCHEL KILLED

New York Former Mayor Dead in Air Accident.

Falls 600 Feet From Single-Seated Scout Plane and Meets Instant Death.

Lake Charles, La., July 8.—Major John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York and an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps, was killed instantly at Gerstner field when he fell from a single-seated scout plane at a height of about 600 feet. The accident occurred at 7:30 a. m. after the aviator had been in the air about 30 minutes.

Major Mitchel became a flyer for the army after having been defeated last fall for re-election as mayor of New York. He had served one term as the chief executive of the country's biggest city, the youngest mayor ever elected to that office. On July 19 next he would have been thirty-nine years old.

Major Mitchel went into army service with previous military training, having taken the course at Plattsburgh while he was mayor. Upon joining the aviation corps he was transferred to San Diego, Cal., where, after successfully covering the cadet training, he became a full-fledged flyer. He was frequently mentioned as having shown unusual daring.

ASKS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

General Crowder Orders Draft Boards to Have 1918 Men Ready in August.

Washington, July 8.—State draft executives were directed by Provost Marshal General Crowder to have local boards call up for physical examination immediately all new registrants under the selective draft law who have been placed in Class 1. District and local boards and medical advisory boards will be instructed to speed their work so as to have the new Class 1 men available for call to the colors in August.

U. S. PATROL RESCUES 700

American Boat Saves Canadian Troops When Steamer City of Vienna Is Wrecked.

Boston, July 8.—The rescue by an American patrol boat of 700 troops from the Canadian troop ship City of Vienna, wrecked off the Atlantic coast, was reported here. The American boat ran through a thick fog to reach the City of Vienna, which went down soon after all hands had been taken off.

WORLD NEWS

The great drive of the Germans on the west front is still delayed, although it is expected at any time. With his large reinforcements, General Foch has made several offensive movements on a small scale and is thought to be ready for a large one very soon. The American and Australian forces did fine service in gaining important points on the Fourth of July.

The Italians have continued to keep the upper hand against the Austrians. They have gained some valuable positions in the mountain section, which is the center of the offensive. With fire-boats they have destroyed bridges that the Austrians, beside the English and French troops, the Americans have joined their allies during the week and the number will be rapidly increased.

Of particular importance during the week is the Russian problem. It is reported that President Wilson has decided to join the allies in intervening, but the details of the plan is not yet known. Attention has been turned to the extreme north of Russia as a possible point for entrance. A railroad extends from Kola to Petrograd, and the distance is 500 miles as against 5800 from Vladivostok.

Finland, the newly made ally of Germany, is believed to be on the point of declaring war against Germany's enemies. The treaty with Germany gives the latter country power over Finland's economic affairs and the final voice in her foreign relations. This activity in the north is probably inspired by the intentions of the allies in northern Russia. The interests of Norway and Sweden must also be affected and it may cause them to abandon neutrality.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with fitting exercises in England, France, Italy and several of the South American countries. Occasion was found to explain and advance the ideals for which the day stands, and also to strengthen the spirit of the allies. An exchange of messages between the United States and the other countries was one feature of the day.

It is reported that the Cabinet of Holland has resigned. A new election also is to take place for the legislative body and the election will be a unique one because every man will have but one vote. Formerly, certain parts of population had several votes which made the representation unequal. Thus, Holland moves forward toward a more perfect democracy; other effects will be felt in the new government.

The Secretary for India has made a report to the English Parliament, in which he recommends a limited Home Rule for India. There has been a growing desire for this for many years among the population, but it has not been felt that they were ready for it. The loyalty displayed by India has thus secured its reward, if Parliament agrees to do what the report suggests.

A growing spirit of unrest is reported from the English colonies in South Africa. There were uprisings at the beginning of the war on the part of the population that aspired to become an independent republic, but they were put down by General Botha, who had been against England at the time of the Boer War. The spirit is still prevalent and threatens trouble.

President Wilson is the recipient of notable honors from both France and Italy. The former country has changed the name of one of its famous avenues, the Trocadero, and named it for Wilson. The avenue is one of the finest in Paris. Italy has made our President an honorary member of the city of Florence. This is a distinction granted to but few foreigners. Florence was always the most democratic city of Italy, from early times.

A report of an attack by the Turks on the American hospital and the consulate at Tabriz, in Persia, led to an investigation and if the result of this shows willful intention, war is likely to be declared on Turkey. Persia is suffering greatly from the war and the United States